

# Ectopic duodenal mucosa with adenomatous hyperplasia in the stomach: a case report.

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## Ectopic duodenal mucosa with adenomatous hyperplasia in the stomach: a case report

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**[Abstract] Introduction:** Space-occupying lesions in the stomach are common diseases in gastroenterology. The diagnosis often needs the support of pathological results, and the prognosis of different masses is very different. **Patient concerns:** A 49-year-old man presented with abdominal distension and loss of appetite for one month as the main symptoms. Gastroscopy revealed a space occupying lesion in the pylorus of the antrum. **Interventions:** The mass was removed by gastroscopy resection with high-frequency electrocautery. **Diagnosis:** After electroresection, pathological and immunohistochemical examination showed that it was “ectopic duodenal mucosa with adenomatous hyperplasia in the stomach”. This disease has not been reported. **Outcomes:** After short-term follow-up and endoscopic review of this patient, we concluded that this disease is an extremely rare gastric tumor with benign growth and good prognosis. **Conclusion:** This case helps us to recognize the pathology and treatment of this disease, which is helpful for the differential diagnosis of other gastric space-occupying diseases.

**Keywords:** ectopic duodenal mucosa, adenomatous hyperplasia, stomach, tumor

## Introduction

Gastric neoplasm is a very common digestive disease, and different types of tumors are treated differently.[1] Ectopic duodenal mucosa with adenomatous hyperplasia in the stomach has not been reported previously. We encountered a case of intragastric tumor in September 2022, which was confirmed by pathology as ectopic duodenal mucosa with adenomatous hyperplasia in the stomach. According to our experience, a case of diagnosis and treatment of this disease reported with the literature review.

## Case report

A 49-year-old man presented with a complaint of abdominal distension with decreased appetite for one month. The patient had no abdominal pain, hematemesis, melena, or other symptoms. There was no history of weight loss or family history of gastrointestinal disease. Other vital signs were normal. Abdominal physical examination showed no obvious abnormalities. Laboratory tests showed normal blood routine and

tumor markers. Fecal occult blood was negative. Gastroscopy revealed a mucosal protuberous lesion in the greater curvature of the stomach, about 2.0cm×3.0cm in size, extending to the pyloric canal, which was resected by high-frequency electric coil (Fig.1). The pathological diagnosis was ectopic gastroduodenal mucosa with adenomatous hyperplasia.

### Pathological structure under microscope

The surface of the tumor was the duodenal mucosa, with columnar brush border cells, scattered goblet cells, Paneth cells and the intrinsic glands of the duodenal mucosa. There were focal infiltration of lymphocytes and scattered eosinophils in the stroma of the lamina propria, accompanied by hyperemia and edema, and telangiectasis. The duodenal glands showed adenomatous hyperplasia at the base of the lamina propria and the submucosa, which were surrounded by mucosal smooth muscle fibers and divided into lobules. The glandular epithelium was well differentiated without atypia. At the base of the tumor, there were proliferating collagen fibrous connective tissue.(Fig. 2)

The specific gastric and intestinal epithelial immunohistochemical markers were further examined, such as MUC2, CD-X2, villin and AB-PAS staining. The results suggested that the tumor originated from the mucosa of the duodenum, rather than intestinal metaplasia of the gastric mucosa.(Fig. 3)

### Therapy and follow up

We performed endoscopic high-frequency electric snare resection for this patient. The obstruction symptoms were significantly relieved after surgery. Half a year later, gastroscopy reexamination showed that the wound and ulcer of gastric antrum mucosa healed well. After half a year of follow-up, the patient had no discomfort symptoms and no recurrence.

### Discussion

Ectopic duodenal mucosa with adenomatous hyperplasia in the stomach is extremely rare in clinical practice. In this paper, we describe a protuberant lesion in the gastric antrum, finally was pathologically diagnosed as ectopic duodenal mucosa. We hold the opinion that this disease is an adenomatoid hyperplasia of the duodenal gland on the basis of duodenal mucosa ectopia in stomach. Pathological examination showed that the tissues were well differentiated, with no obvious atypia and a benign development process.

Clinical analogues of this disease are gastric adenomas, pyloric adenomas, and gastric polyps. Duodenal Brunner adenoma is similar with this disease.

Gastric adenomas are benign polypoid lesions composed of neoplastic gastric epithelium, accounting for about 10% of gastric benign polypoid lesions, also known as adenomatous polyps or gastric polypoid dysplasia. Its nature belongs to gastric mucosal dysplasia/intraepithelial neoplasia, which is the precursor lesion of gastric cancer. They were divided into intestinal adenoma, pyloric adenoma, foveolar adenoma and acid-secreting adenoma.[2]

Pyloric gland adenoma (Pyloric gland adenoma) is a rare gastrointestinal tumor. Gastric pyloric adenomas arise in chronically damaged mucosa. The neoplastic glands had the differentiation of gastric pyloric glands and were tightly organized with occasional cystic dilatation. Individual cells were cuboidal to columnar, with eosinophilic to amphoteric cytoplasm, and mucosal or mucinous tectum poorly formed. The nuclei were round to ovoid with occasional prominent nucleoli. By immunohistochemistry, tumor cells marked gastric pyloric gland differentiation markers, including MUC6 and MUC5AC.[3] Although its pyloric adenoma can be treated conservatively, it should be completely removed if possible, especially for large adenomas or pyloric adenomas showing high-grade features.[4]

Gastric polyps are sessile or pedunculated lesions that originate from the gastric epithelium or submucosa and protrude into the gastric cavity. Malignant potential: According to the histological type, some gastric polyps (adenomas and hyperplastic polyps) have malignant potential and are a precursor to early gastric cancer. They may also indicate an increased risk of intestinal or extraintestinal malignancies.[5]

Duodenal Brunner adenoma refers to the presence of fundic gland tissue in the lamina propria mucosa of the duodenal bulb, that is, well differentiated gastric glands containing complete chief cells and parietal cells can be seen in the lamina propria mucosa of the duodenal bulb. They were usually polypoid nodules, granular or flat uplift, part of the gastric mucosa wrinkle-like uplift, cobblestone-like uplift, cauliflower-like uplift, etc., with different sizes and numbers, often multiple. Duodenal Brunner adenoma should be removed early and examined pathologically to prevent serious complications.[6]

In summary, ectopic duodenal mucosa with adenomatous hyperplasia in the stomach is generally benign. In order to confirm the diagnosis and avoid canceration, ulcer, bleeding and other complications, complete endoscopic resection of the goitre with pathological examination is appropriate.

### Conflicts of Interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

### Ethical Approval

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the 985 Hospital.

### Consent statement

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient to publish this report in accordance with the journal's patient consent policy.

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### Figure legends

Fig.1:Gastrosopic images.A:mucosal protuberous lesion in the greater curvature of the stomach. B:After resected by high-frequency electric coil.

Fig.2:Pathological pictures of the mass.A:The pathological picture of the mass was ectopic lamina propria, muscularis mucosa and proliferating duodenal glands( $\times 2$ ). B:The ectopic lamina propria of the duodenal mucosa( $\times 4$ ).

Fig.3:Immunohistochemical images.A:CD-X2 expression in intestinal epithelium; B,C,D:MUC2,MUC5,MUC6 were expressed in intrinsic glands of intestinal epithelium;E: AB staining, Goblet cells were blue stained; F: AB-PAS staining: goblet cells are blue and duodenal glands are purple.

